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TIME-TABLE

WEEK DAYS	7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
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FUTURE OF SHIPBUILDING.

Commenting on shipbuilding prospects, the *Liverpool Journal of Commerce* says: "The probable course of events in the shipbuilding and marine engineering industries, though always a complex problem, has since the year 1914 become increasingly difficult, as to the questions what will happen to these industries during the next ten years and what must they be prepared to face."

"The present situation," our contemporary says, "differs mainly from any pre-war conditions in three ways. There is a prospect of organized intensive competition with other countries, principally the United States. The capacity of the shipyards in the United Kingdom has been largely increased. There is a world shortage of tonnage."

POST WAR COMPETITION.

With regard to competition this journal says: "the prospect of more extended competition after the war is one which is not likely to endure for a very long period and it makes the prediction that from experience in this country and in the United States, and from reports received concerning the character of the special war preparations made by America to produce more tonnage, the definite opinion has been formed that in ten years at the outside American competition in shipbuilding will have dwindled to such an extent that only special legislative action will keep it alive."

Bluntly, the shipyards on the other side of the Atlantic will not be capable of building ships cheaper than they can be produced in this country. The struggle, it says, is not likely to be an easy one, and acknowledges "the result depends on the energy and initiative shown by our shipbuilders and engineers. Naturally, the world shortage of tonnage means plenty of work for everybody once the charter order period is completed. But the increased facilities both in this country and abroad for a somewhat short limit to this period of prosperity which is most conservative estimate places at five years and the prediction is made that at the end of the period of work in plenty the situation will be approximately as follows: the freight market will be stabilized; owners will become chary of placing further orders; and owing to the increased capacity of our shipyards, all will gradually become idle. Therefore, unless something unforeseen happens there will be a period of depression during which only the best yards will show good returns."

PROSPECTS FOR TEN YEARS.

The journal says the possibilities for the next ten years may thus be summarized: Shipbuilding and engineering are likely to experience, from five to seven years' prosperity, followed by a period of, say, two years' keen competition, and then by a somewhat indefinite term of depression.

CAPT FRYATT'S MURDER.

GERMAN COURT'S VERDICT.

FROM "THE DAILY TELEGRAPH'S" SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

BERLIN. The German Commission of Inquiry into alleged breaches of international law today pronounced that the execution of Captain Fryatt constituted no such breach, inasmuch as the court-martial procedure and the provisions of German military law were correctly observed. These provisions, it is held, conform with international law in the absence of a general recognition of the right of merchant vessels to defend themselves.

The Commission further decides that there was no miscarriage of justice, as the evidence was sufficient, and Captain Fryatt's offence was confirmed by subsequent disclosure from his log-book. It expresses regret, however, at the refusal of the Foreign Office request for the postponement of proceedings, and at the immediate execution, but exonerates every one responsible.

The proceedings, as in the Wittenberg Camp case, were unsatisfactory because of their ridiculous nature. The only witnesses were the accused themselves and their expert supporters, who bullied the Commission, while the main telling devices, Attempts by Herr Colin Gross to question the Naval Prosecutor, the person directly responsible for Captain Fryatt's death, were useless. "I know no Foreign Office," "The death penalty in the field is executed immediately," and Bruges was a battlefield, were the sort of answers given by this typical military lawyer of the worst type. Herr Bernstein, when putting weighty points of international law, was laughed down by a perky young Admiralty expert.

The only relief was a testimonial to Captain Fryatt's skill and courage incidentally given by a submarine commander in describing his duel with the *Brussels*. "Owing to a mistake on the part of my subordinate in diving instead of dodging," he said, "Fryatt never sank me by a daring manoeuvre. For some minutes we gave ourselves up for lost. At this stage of the war our submarines were no match for a swift steamer in the hands of a brave man."

In view of the finding in this case, which reduces international law to the level of the German military code, and this Commission to the level of the Bruges court-martial, I consider any further report of the Commission proceedings unnecessary.

FAMOUS ACTOR'S FORTUNE.

The late Sir Charles Wyndham, the distinguished actor and theatre manager, who died on January 18th, has left a fortune of £197,035 14s. 11d., with net personality of £190,000 12s. 1d.

U.S. MERCANTILE MARINE.

SEVENTEEN MILLION TONS BY NEXT YEAR.

Mr. Hurley, Chairman of the United States Shipping Board, speaking recently at New York, gave an outline of the proposed American policy for handling the merchant marine. Rejecting Government ownership, he proposes that these ships be sold to and operated by American citizens at the world market price for tonnage.

As a condition of sale maximum freight rates will be fixed. Twenty-five per cent. of the price would be paid down and the rest in instalments covering ten years, while on the unpaid balance the shipowners are to be charged 3 per cent. The shipowner is responsible for insurance, but the Government will provide the fund and will nominate one director on each company purchasing ships.

NO FOREIGN TRANSFERS.

A second fund will be devoted to merchant marine development. Into this fund will be paid 1 per cent. of above 5 per cent. interest received by the Government from the shipowners and also the profits made by the Government on insurance, amounting to an estimated 1 per cent. of the total liability assumed. This latter profit arises because the Government will charge the full market rates, but will handle the business more cheaply than private underwriters. The Development Fund will amount to about \$2,500,000 in the year. It will be spent upon helping the shipowners to maintain transport along new and unremunerative routes.

No ship may transfer to a foreign Power without the express consent of the American Government.

On the fundamental question whether American shipping can compete with British, Mr. Hurley states that American wages for seamen are 75 dollars (21s) monthly, while British wages are 72 dollars (21s) or nearly as much.

REGULATIONS OF SALE.

The scheme is based on the assumption that \$200,000 worth of shipping will be involved. No company may apply for capital in excess of the purchase price paid to date, which safeguard is designed against stock jobbing. The scheme covers 555 ocean-going steel cargo ships, aggregating 3,385,000 dead-weight tons, government building contracts cover 1,336 similar vessels of 9,775,000 dead-weight tons. The total programme will give America nearly 17,000,000 dead-weight tons in 1920.

Mr. Hurley claims that on November 11th he had 241 shipyards practically completed, including 1,284 launching ways. This he says, is more than double the number of yards in the rest of the world.

THE MERCANTILE MARINE.

LONDON'S FORTHCOMING PAGEANT.

On Saturday, July 19th, London is to have an opportunity of paying tribute to the British mercantile marine for its magnificent services during the great war. Under the auspices of a committee headed by Mr. C. I. de Rougemont, chairman of Lloyd's, every shipowner in the country is to be invited to take part, and for the first time adequate use of the Thames Embankment is contemplated. The idea is that from Blackfriars to Chelsea there shall be a procession of hundreds of ships' lifeboats, decorated with the colours of the various lines, and manned by men who again and again risked their lives in following their calling. The newly formed League of Arts for National and Civic Ceremony, 58, Berners-street, London, W. 1, will undertake the decoration of the Embankment, the pageantry, and the music, on lines suitable to this tribute of the capital of the Empire.

For obvious reasons the deeds of the mercantile marine were not known to the vast majority of people during the war, but under the supervision of Sir Norman Hill a record is being prepared. This publication will help the public to realise the debt we owe to the seamen who fearlessly carried on with no defence against the enemy save a lifeboat. There is no instance of men refusing to put to sea, though many had been shipwrecked by torpedo, mine, or gunfire. The fighting services have their due meed of recognition, and it is peculiarly suitable that the efforts of the non-combatant seamen should be acknowledged from the banks of the historic Thames, which provide accommodation for thousands of spectators.

—Daily Telegraph.

The death occurred on April 17th, after an operation in a nursing home at Hendon, of the Rev. Dr. Timothy Richard, at the age of 73. The deceased, who had spent 40 years in China, was regarded in many respects as one of the most prominent and remarkable Englishmen in the Celestial Empire, in which he held the title of Mandarin of the first rank, and had been awarded a number of Chinese orders. His work was in connection with the Baptist Missionary Society, and more particularly as the secretary of the Christian Literature Society for China. He had acted as an appointed lecturer to officials, and among the appointments he had held during his extensive experience in China was that of an adviser upon reforms to the arbitrators chosen by the Chinese plenipotentiaries to settle affairs after the Boxer outbreak. He did much towards extension of knowledge in China and his name is linked with the establishment of the Tsing-tu University. He was well versed in all matters dealing with education in China.—Ez.

MISS CHENG OF CHINA.

AN INTERVIEW IN PARIS.

Young China! No old China. "Do you know," said Miss Cheng in Paris, "that three hundred years ago China was putting into practice those principles that the world hopes to see triumph in the new Covenant of the League of Nations? Yes, at a time when Europe was torn, a constant prey, by continual and bloody wars, China, the incontestable Queen of the East, had renounced militarism and, professing and practising the most resolute pacifism, had thrown open to all and sundry her civilisation, then the most advanced in the world."

"That did not last," I objected.

"No, because that barbarous Manchu dynasty conquered our country," Miss Cheng replied, "and brutally stifled all ideas of justice and liberty. For fear that influences hostile to its methods of oppression might infiltrate from without, the dynasty closed the door of China to all foreigners."

"From this depressing yoke nine years ago the Chinese revolution succeeded, at last in freeing the country, and now our new Government wishes for only one thing: to co-operate with the Allies for a common future in all economical, social, and industrial questions, and take part in the League of Nations for the happiness and well-being of humanity."

"But, mademoiselle, I have heard that China is already menaced with Bolshevism."

"It is false," came the vivacious reply. "Mendacious rumours are being circulated in order to separate our cause from that of the Allies. It is a true fact, like all revolutions, our Chinese revolution had its hours of trouble. But what are they compared with the shocks which rent France in 1793 and those which are ravaging and devastating Russia?"

"I repeat, I have just visited the China of the North and of the South. An agreement between the two parties is about to be signed; everywhere there is a desire to see the final triumph throughout the world of the ideal which has always been dear to the Chinese nation, which brought it into the war—right by justice opposed to right by might. We have not been able to do all we would have wished during the war, our Republic being so young, but we have done all we could."

"We have sent soldiers and workmen. We were with you in heart. And yet," Miss Cheng stops for an instant, then with profound emotion "if you only knew how my heart has been torn since I arrived here! There is so much misunderstanding about us—that we are, what we have been, and what we want to become in the world! There seems to be complete ignorance even of our most legitimate rights."

"And what are these rights?"

"Oh, simply that we should have restored to us the liberty we lost under the Manchu dynasty, and all that was then taken from us by force. That we should be left alone, without trouble being fomented in our country, to develop our own institutions, freely. That help should be given us in the organisation of our finance and in the opening up of our industries; that our commerce should be unfettered. Kiauchau was brutally torn from us by the Germans. Would it not be natural to give it back to us?"

"Our infant Republic is not only struggling for justice but even for its very existence. The Conference cannot forget it. Do you think that the peace settlement can be a just and enduring one if the grievances of a nation of 400,000,000 people are not righted?"

"All I know," I answered, "is that your Government has found in you a very able Ambassador as well as a charming one. When I think that most of us imagine Chinese women shut up in harems, with just the mentality and the knowledge of slaves! What a change!"

"It is not a change," she said, "it is just a return to tradition. In old days Chinese women could become generals. Ministers."

TRADE MARKS IN JAPAN.

The Board of Trade have received an unofficial legal opinion as to the position under Japanese law of the owner of an unregistered trade mark in use in Japan.

It appears from this opinion that the owner of a mark used but not registered in Japan, and intentionally imitated in Japan by another party, has no remedy by way of a passing-off action or by action for what in English law might amount to a Common Law fraud. Generally speaking, the Japanese law takes the view that, on a sale of goods bearing an imitation of a trade mark not registered in Japan, the purchaser may or may not, according to circumstances, have a legal remedy against the seller; but that the owner of the true unregistered mark, having neglected to avail himself of the protection which the Japanese Trade Mark Law affords, has no legal ground for complaint.

The true owner of a mark may, however, in the following cases, be able to register and protect it, even where a conflicting mark has already been registered by another person, namely:—(a) If the mark had become publicly known as belonging to some person other than the person in whose name the conflicting mark was registered; or (b) if the mark has been used in Japan by the applicant or his predecessor in title in good faith from a date prior to July 1st, 1909, continuously to the date of application. In this case the owners of both marks may be able to use them at one and the same time.

The full opinion may be consulted by interested firms by appointment or application to the Commercial Relations and Treaties Department, Board of Trade, Gwydyr House, Whitehall, S.W.1.

RACIAL IMMUNITY TO DISEASE.

PREVENTION OF PLAGUE.

The *Daily Press* recently published an interview with the M.O.H. regarding the spread of plague in this Colony and the best methods of combating them. It is generally accepted that plague is communicated to human beings through the agency of the "rat-flea." A theory has recently been propounded that rats are gradually developing immunity from plague infection. In connection with this, it is interesting to read what Dr. L. Nicholls, Director of the Ceylon Bacteriological Institute and an authority on Tropical diseases, says:

"The theory that rats are gradually developing immunity from plague infection and may be expected soon to become completely plague proof does not seem to be very correct. Certainly, I am of opinion that plague has not been long enough either in India or Ceylon for racial immunity to have been established. It is still too early to judge whether it will disappear altogether from India and Ceylon."

"The question of racial immunity to disease," continues Dr. Nicholls, "is a very big problem. Certain native populations of one of the South Sea Islands some time ago were extremely susceptible to measles and the epidemic killed over half the inhabitants of the island. That island is now immune. It is as immune as the rest of the world."

"It is, no doubt, exceedingly difficult to explain it. I will just give you another example. Europeans are more immune to leprosy than any other nation. There is no doubt about it. The reason is that their ancestors have suffered more in the past from this disease and racial immunity has been established. There is practically no leprosy in Europe at the present time. Europe suffered periodically from plague outbreaks, but it is immune to-day."

PLAGUE EASILY PREVENTED.

"Plague is easily prevented," Dr. Nicholls added. "It is associated with dirt, slums and squalor. The public or at least a good proportion is getting to know the dangers of the disease, and that is one of the reasons why plague is likely to die out. More cleanliness is being observed now than some time ago. The reason why plague sticks to a locality is because of the conditions of that locality. Plague does not spread to the sanitary parts of a town, as a rule. I do not say that you may not have a case of plague in the cleanest part of a town, but the rule with plague is that it sticks to an unclean locality."

CHINESE DECORATIONS.

CONFERRMENT ON BRITISH OFFICIALS.

The King has granted authority to wear the insignia of the Order of the Excellent Cross and the Order of the Striped Tiger of the classes indicated against their respective names, which decorations have been conferred upon them by the President of the Republic of China in recognition of valuable services rendered by them:—

ORDER OF THE EXCELLENT CROSS.

Class III.—Postal Commissioners W. W. Ritchie, Shanghai; C. H. Shields, Canton; J. Stirling, Nanking; and J. L. McDowall, Kiangsi; and D. McLorn, Secy. Audit Dept., Directorate-Gen. of Posts.

Class IV.—W. A. Stursberg, Acting Secy, Directorate-Gen. of Posts; G. E. O'Leary, Acting Postal Commr., Hankow; D. J. Mullen, late Postal Commr., Shansi; F. A. Nixon, Acting Postal Commr., Shansi; J. A. Greenfield, Dep. Postal Commr., Peking; J. C. Parkin, Dep. Postal Commr., Canton; E. F. S. Newman, Acting Postal Commr., Changhai; J. Aiston, Supt. of Section, Hankow, Tientsin-Pukow Rly.; V. O'Kane, Standard Oil Co., Hankow.

Class V.—T. N. Manher, Acting Postal Commr., Kuangsi; V. Smith, Acting Dep. Postal Commr., Chihli; C. Mellow, Acting Postal Commr., Shensi; T. H. Gwynne, Asst. Directorate-Gen. of Posts.

ORDER OF THE STRIPED TIGER.

Class IV.—H. D. Summers, Secretary Directorate-Gen. of Posts; A. H. Hyland, Postal Commr., Tientsin.

Class V.—D. P. Ricketts, Engr-in-Chief, Peking-Mukden Rly.; F. A. Jamieson, Loco. Supt., Peking-Mukden Rly.; W. D. S. Henderson, Accountant, Peking-Mukden Rly.

Class VI.—W. C. Dodds, Chief Traffic Inspector, Tientsin-Pukow Rly.; L. J. Newman, M.I.C.E., Sen. Dist. Engr., Peking-Mukden Rly.; W. H. Steele, Dep. Traffic Manager, Peking-Mukden Rly.; J. C. C. Martin, Dist. Engr., Peking-Mukden Rly.; C. E. Stewart, M.I.C.E., Engr., Canton-Hankow Rly.; T. G. J. Brown, Chief Accountant, Canton-Hankow Rly.; D. Fraser, Chief Loco. Supt., Canton-Hankow Rly.

DIVORCES IN 1917.

One thousand four hundred and six persons, according to the Registrar-General's Returns, were divorced in England and Wales during 1917, as compared with 1,890 in 1916, which, with 1,712 in 1914, were the highest figures yet recorded. The figures for 1913 were 1,154, and after the large increase to 1,712 in 1914 they again dropped to 1,800 in 1915.

Four hundred and twenty-nine divorced men and 283 divorced women remarried in 1917. The number of divorced men remarrying is generally greater than that of women, and in 1917 the excess was greater than usual, whereas in 1913 and 1914 the position was reversed.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE POLICE RESERVISTS CASE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.

Sir, The arrogance of the humility assumed by "A Police Reservist" in his letter to you must be causing him to be the far-famed.

Though I was approached by many a Police Reservist to take up the Guimaraes case and write something to the papers, I refused, thinking that the least said the soonest mended.

A Police Reservist seems to have a very vivid imagination, for he imagines many things. Unfortunately, the local Government has not thought fit to place the duty Home for the accommodation of all those with such vivid imagination. But I am desisting.

A Police Reservist says that "the disciplinary Board has not the reputation of being harsh." I quite agree with him. It is, perhaps, not harsh, but it is in many points unfair. Possibly "A Police Reservist" is one of those happy beings in the Force who, no matter what they do, are let off with a smile and a nod. Personally, I have had many unpleasant experiences with that not-harsh disciplinary Board. Will your correspondent agree with me, I wonder, that amongst our superiors there are some who can neither write nor speak English correctly? It is, unfortunately, those who are most ready to emphasize their authority by the use of bad language. I reported many of these cases, but never getting any satisfaction. I came to the conclusion that foul language towards inferiors in rank not in education or anything else, mind you, is part of the discipline of the Hongkong Police Reserve.

He also criticizes Guimaraes' reading of the order of his punishment. Well, well, Mr. "Police Reservist," is it the fault of Mr. Guimaraes or anybody else that the disciplinary Board, or Inspector A. E. S. Alves, did not know sufficiently the rules of syntax to put the order in good English? He also asks: "Who imagines that any one honestly thought that a \$1 fine was a reasonable equivalent for two days C.B. plus two extra patrols?" Now, "Police Reservist," a \$1 fine in the Police Courts has been doing good duty for 7 or 10 days' hard labour, and that for open contravention of the law.

I do not pretend to know why Guimaraes paid the fine at all, but I am told that he paid it under pressure and on advice. Yours, etc.,

JOHN KESTREL.

Hongkong, May 27th.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.]

Sir, I really do not feel inclined to trouble the public and myself to continue any further my correspondence on the above subject for I have other business to attend to than to put my fingers in others' pudding; but as I have some concern in matters relating to the Police Reserve, I have no alternative but to push my views a little further for they are in direct contrast with those of your correspondent "A Police Reservist."

Your correspondent wrote that it will be a month or two hence when the Force will be demobilized. How does he know so much? Rumours have often been afloat that the Force would be demobilized at certain dates, but I wonder who were the originators of these rumours, as when such dates arrive, a new date for demobilization again looms up; and, therefore, even if your correspondent is correct in his statement, there should be many who would regard him as trying a game of camouflage.

Your correspondent contends in writing that the correspondence appearing in the papers "has brought" humiliation upon a body of men the majority of whom recognize their duties and try to do them, and again, in his former article he wrote that a number of Police Reservists, guaranteed the expenses of Mr. Guimaraes' appeal to the Law, and have the satisfaction of knowing that they have won.

Now, what is "A Police Reservist" hitting at? If he means that the majority of the Force is displeased with the action taken by Mr. Guimaraes, why then did some of them support Guimaraes? Why did those Reservists who felt humiliated not take up the pen and help you to fight out the cause? Why leave you a solitary barren stump to face fallers from every side?

(Continued at foot of next column.)

PRESENTATION TO MISS A. M. PITT.

BY THE MEMBERS OF THE CHINESE CHURCHES.

Yesterday evening, at St. Stephen's College, Miss A. M. Pitt, who is leaving to-day, on furlough by the *Neuralia*, was presented with a Chinese New Testament, and a jade brooch by the combined congregations of St. Stephen's and St. Paul's Churches. Miss Pitt has worked amongst the Chinese women for over nineteen years, and the presentation was made by the Chinese with the object of showing their appreciation of her services. After an enjoyable concert given by Chinese girls, the Rev. Li Kan Yan addressed those present. He spoke of the work Miss Pitt had done amongst Chinese women generally, and especially for the Women's Bible Class, the Sunday School and the Y.W.C.A. Miss Pitt, he said, was always ready to help others and wielded a great influence amongst the Chinese girls, for whom she had spent the best part of her life here. All wished her a safe voyage, a pleasant holiday and a speedy return to China.

Mrs. Ma Ying Lin, in making the presentation, said that Miss Pitt was suited to be the head of a large educational institution. She had helped many a young girl and the large gathering that evening testified to her popularity and showed the affection and esteem with which she was regarded by all. They would always pray for her return, for they had great need of her. They were very grateful for all she had done, and though their gifts were small they were given with their love.

Miss Pitt, who also spoke in Chinese, returned thanks for the presents, which she said, she would always cherish. She regarded them all as her friends and they had all helped to make her life happy. Refreshments were served, after which the gathering dispersed.

If your correspondent would refer to my earlier correspondence, he would find that the Police Reserves are not content with their present treatment.

To accommodate "A Police Reservist" let me again go back to what I last wrote. I stated that the Force was inaugurated with members who were in my belief impressed that the formation of a Force was necessary to maintain the Colony free from internal disturbances or possible invasion, but conditions turned out to be quite different, for from the gentle persuasive (I put it) ways that the Reservists were treated when enlistment was at its infancy, this body of men were by degrees drawn into...

(If your correspondent were to ask at least every man of No. 2 Co. he will find out himself) and I may as well mention that this Company forms over three-quarters of the Force.

Now I have shown my views and it remains for a conclusion of opinion that "A Police Reservist" is either not a Police Reservist, or if he is one, then surely not one of those who is much in intimate association with the lower rank members of the Force, or perhaps he is only in association with Company and Staff Inspectors who are also birds of his feather. And in conclusion I suggest that your correspondent would do better to read and digest than to write; or, better still, be a promoter of a new Police Force, and then count with his fingers the number of voluntary recruits at least of No. 2 Company.

JOJO GUTZ.
1, Mosque Street,
Hongkong, May 25th, 1919.
[This correspondence must now cease.—Ed. H.D.P.]

KOWLOON POLICE.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS.]

Sir, The Government think that the additional number of policemen recently arrived from India and from Home is quite sufficient to safeguard the peace of the Colony. Does this refer only to Hongkong? If so, all right, but what about Kowloon and the adjacent territories. It seems that no sufficient provision has been made. The noticeable absence of policemen in the streets proves my assertion. I beg to call the immediate attention of the Government to the lack of street patrols, especially during the day, when ladies are left at home unprotected. I hope the Government will take this matter into consideration. Yours, etc.,

RATEPAYER.

Hongkong, May 27th.

DEPARTURE OF THE "NEURALIA."

BIG EXODUS OF SOUTH CHINA RESIDENTS.

The P. & O. *Neuralia*, which leaves Hongkong this afternoon for London, via Singapore and Colombo, takes away from this port 278 men, women and children. In transit are 204 passengers from Shanghai, so that it will be seen that the accommodation on the steamer, in spite of the extensive alterations made, will be strained to the utmost. If the passengers find that the accommodation and general arrangements are not all that they could desire they would do well to remember that the *Neuralia* was a hospital ship, and that she has been refitted solely in an endeavour to meet the insistent demand of those who have been trying unsuccessfully to get Home during the past few months. Everything has been done, under expert supervision, to secure, as far as possible, the comfort of the passengers.

At Shanghai the alterations to the steamer consisted mainly of the fitting up of cabins on the main deck, where, previously, there were two hospital wards. Two hospital wards in the lower deck have also been altered; 40 temporary cabins, each having five berths, have been constructed. A luggage room and a children's play room have been provided on deck. There will be over 100 children on the steamer when she leaves Hongkong to-day.

CANTON NEWS.

Canton, May 28th.

SERIOUS FIRE IN KWANGSI.
A message from Nanning states that a serious fire occurred in the Yung Yuen district city in Kwangsi recently. About 400 houses were burnt down, and numerous people rendered homeless. The Magistrate has asked for funds for relief work.

THE PEACE ENVOYS TO SHANGHAI.
It is reported that, in spite of the suspension of the Shanghai Conference, the Southern envoys are remaining in Shanghai, hoping that the Conference will be resumed. Tong Shi-yi will return to Canton to report what he has done at the Conference.

GENERAL LUK'S MOVEMENTS.
We learn from a reliable source that General Luk Wing-ting is in negotiation with many Northern delegates in Lungchow. General Luk has decided to proceed to Canton for consultation with the leaders in Canton, and large bodies of Kwangsi troops have been despatched to protect him on his way. Some of these guards recently arrived at Wuchow.

MILITARY AFFAIRS.
Ma-chai, the Superintendent of the Canton arsenal, has ordered his forces, which he sent to Hunan last year, to return to Canton at once. Special trains have been ordered for the transportation of the troops from the northern borders. The mutiny in Kingchow has been suppressed, and the Ching Mai district, which was occupied by the mutineers, has been re-taken.

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

TRAINING FOR THE NEXT MEETING.

Training has already commenced for the next meeting of the Hongkong Gymkhana Club, on June 7th. There are a few new ponies down from Shanghai.

The following times were recorded yesterday morning on a heavy course: Gentle Cat galloped three-quarters of a mile in 49 secs., taking 22 3/4 secs. over the last quarter.

Morning Star negotiated three-quarters of a mile in 46 3/4 secs., taking 24 secs. for the last quarter.

Daleman took 1 min. 49 4/5 secs. over three-quarters of a mile, going easy over the last quarter in 30 1/5 secs.

Meymoon took things comfortably in a gallop over three-quarters of a mile, taking 1 min. 52 4/5 secs. The last quarter was covered in 32 secs.

Vivat galloped a good three-quarters of a mile in 47 1/2 secs.

Red Ensign galloped a mile in 2 mins. 20 secs., taking 33 secs. for the last quarter.

Paper Money and Lord Lorne went over a mile in company, taking 2 min. 25 secs.

Alexander did a mile in 2 mins. 25 secs., covering the last quarter in 32 secs.

VON TIRPITZ IN POVERTY.

Admiral von Tirpitz, who is regarded as the instigator of "ruthless submarine warfare," has been the guest of General Will, of the Swiss Army, since the revolution in Germany, according to Swiss newspapers. The former German naval chief has lost his entire fortune. His son is now a bank clerk and his daughter is a governess at Zurich. The Admiral is living in a small house at Wildegg, in the Canton of Aargau, near Zurich.

THE KING'S BIRTHDAY.

NO CEREMONIAL OBSERVANCES.

According to a cable message published in yesterday's issue of the *Daily Press* it is anticipated that the Peace Treaty will not be signed until June 10th. Consequently, there will be no demonstrations of a public nature on the King's birthday, June 3rd, in deference to a circular issued by the Secretary of State for the Colonies informing the Colonial Governments that it is the wish of His Majesty the King that His Majesty's Birthday should be observed this year on the actual date, namely, the 3rd June. His Majesty desires that in the matter of ceremonial observance the precedent of the last four years shall be strictly followed in all respects, unless in the meantime the Treaty of Peace has been signed, in which case a further communication will be made.

THE BENEFITS OF BRITISH NATIONALITY.

CHINESE WHO ESCAPES BANISHMENT.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. R. E. Lindell, a Chinese who had twelve previous convictions against him was charged with stealing a packet of noodles.

Mr. Lindell: You have spent four years during the last twelve years in goal. Your life seems to be spent there.

Defendant: Yes, what can I do? I want to be a hawker, but the Police will not issue a licence to me.

Mr. Lindell: Why has this man not been banished?

Sergt. Eerner: He is a Hongkong born Chinese.

Mr. Lindell: Were his parents Hongkong people?

Sergt. Eerner: That I cannot say.

Mr. Lindell: Six months' hard labour.

OBSTRUCTING THE POLICE.

CHINESE IMPRISONED FOR SIX MONTHS.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. R. E. Lindell, a Chinese was charged with obstructing a police constable in the discharge of his duties and with assaulting him.

It was stated that the complainant went to the K. Shing Theatre to arrest a Chinese banished who had returned before the expiry of his term, and when he seized hold of the man, defendant interfered and asked complainant to give the banished a chance. The constable proceeded to carry out his duty, whereupon defendant and several others interfered. In the confusion the "wanted" man made his escape.

Defendant, who denied the assault and obstruction, was sentenced to six months' hard labour.

WHY A "VIGOROUS DEFENCE" WAS NOT OFFERED.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, before Mr. R. E. Lindell, a Chinese was charged with picking the pockets of a constable in Queen's Road and stealing 50 cents.

Defendant was caught in the act by a Chinese constable. The complainant accompanied the constable to the Central Police station, where a charge was formally laid against the defendant. Complainant then promised to attend the Court but failed to do so, having left the Colony.

Mr. Goldring submitted that as complainant was missing no charge could be brought against the defendant.

Mr. Lindell, however, replied that the Police could prosecute. They had power to charge a man where the act was seen by a constable. Of course, the charge would read: "Snatching from a person unknown." In the present case the complainant was known to the Police, only he failed to appear.

It was proved that defendant had several previous convictions against him, and that on one occasion, in a similar case, he managed to escape punishment, because the complainant was missing.

Mr. Goldring said he knew the man's antecedents and, therefore, had refrained from making a "vigorous defence."

Mr. Lindell sentenced defendant to four months' hard labour.

THE OPIUM CONVENTION.

Mr. Cecil Harmsworth, Under-Secretary, Foreign Affairs, replying to Major Jameson, in the House of Commons, on April 16th, said: "The British Peace Delegation have submitted a proposal that all the Powers represented at the Conference should bind themselves to take such steps as may still be required on their part to bring the Opium Convention of 1912 into force; and that a clause should be inserted in the peace terms imposing upon the enemy States obligation of ratifying the Convention at an early date and enacting the legislation necessary to carry out its provisions. The British delegation have further suggested that the League of Nations should be entrusted with the duty of supervising the execution of the terms of the Convention and generally of exercising control over the international traffic in opium and other deleterious drugs."

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BEST RED RUBBER SOLES, SEWN AND STUCK. WHITE CANVAS, \$8.00. & BUCKSKIN, \$13.50.

YACHTING SHOES

WHITE CANVAS "KEDS" RUBBER SOLES \$3.75 pair. WHITE CANVAS BEST ROPE SOLES \$4.50 pair.

GOLF SHOES

THE WALK OVER GOLFER EXTRA LIGHT YET STRONG WITH SPECIAL GRIPS \$16.00 per pair.

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1" WEB WITH DETACHABLE BUCKLE.

All sizes \$1.00 each.

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Episodes 5 and 6

RUNAWAY BRIDE and FLAMES OF VENGEANCE.

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Sunday, (Matinee) 6 p.m.

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"A DOG'S LIFE."

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Hongkong, March 3rd, 1918.

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STYLE AND FIT EXCLUSIVE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE

THE OFFICES AND STATIONS of the CHINESE MARITIME CUSTOMS for Kowloon and District will be CLOSED to Public Business on JUNE 2ND, 1919, (5th day, 5th moon), being the date of the Summer Holiday.

T. D. MOOREHEAD
Commissioner of Chinese Customs.
York Buildings,
Hongkong, May 28th, 1919. [830]

WANTED

FOR Season, STENO-TYPIST with good knowledge of English.
Apply—Care of "Daily Press" Office.
Box No. 891.
[P-21]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK VIA PANAMA CANAL AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"TUTAROREM"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by June 4th, 1919, will be subject to rent.

All 5 cken chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on June 3rd, 9.30 a.m.

Claims against the Steamer must be presented within 14 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

This Steamer brings in Cargo from New York origin by intended for shipment per "KAZEMBE".

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by THE BANA LINE LIMITED, Agents.
Hongkong, May 29th, 1919. [822]

NOTICE

1.—The Custodian in China of Enemy Property hereby invites TENDERS by British subjects for the purchase of the LEASEHOLD PROPERTY situated in the British Concession, Shanghai, and known and Registered at H.B.M. Consulate General in Canton as lots Numbers 8 and 25 which Leasehold Property is held subject to the Lessee's covenants and conditions contained in two Crown Leases of the said Lots respectively each for 99 years terminating on the 2nd day of September, 1990.

2.—The Property, which was lately occupied by Siemens and Company, has an area of 22,995 square feet and is advantageously situated on South and Central Avenues. A Residence, Godowns and Servants' quarters are built on the site.

3.—Particulars and Conditions of Sale may be obtained by applying in Canton to H.B.M. Consul-General, in Hongkong to the CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA, in Shanghai to the Custodian direct.

4.—Inspection of the Property can be arranged by applying to H.B.M. Consul-General at Canton.

5.—Tenders in writing which should be addressed to "The Custodian in China of Enemy Property, 20 Yuen Ming Yuen Road, Shanghai," so as to reach him not later than the 27th day of JUNE, 1919, must be so framed as to remain open for acceptance on or before the 17th day of JULY, 1919.

6.—The Custodian is not bound to accept the Highest or any Tender received.

ALLAN G. MOSSOP,
Custodian in China of Enemy Property,
20, Yuen Ming Yuen Road,
Shanghai, May 21st, 1919. [817]

G. R.

NOTICE

ALL PERSONS, with the exception of those of Chinese race desirous to leave the Colony should apply in person between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily at the PASS OFFICE, POST OFFICE BUILDING.

"Applicants are required to produce Passports or Identification papers."

All persons, with certain exceptions, who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to Register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE, 1918.

Forms of Registration, giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G.P.O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding \$50.

40

SIEMENS CHINA ELECTRICAL ENGINEERING COMPANY, (HONGKONG) LIMITED.

SIEMENS CHINA COMPANY—BERLIN.

FRANZ EMIL AUGUST EHRHARDT.

CREDITORS are required to send in their Claims against the above to the undersigned, Alexandra Buildings, Des Vaux Road, on or before SATURDAY, MAY, 31st, 1919.

C. BERNARD BROWN,
Liquidator.

Hongkong, May 19th, 1919. [785]

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OLD-ESTABLISHED, British Firm requires fully experienced EXPORT MAN, capable of taking charge of their Department. Only those with first-class references need apply.

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[803]

KWONG FAT, NEWLY ESTABLISHED.

DEALERS IN

ALL kinds of IVORY, SANDALWOOD, MOTHER-OF-PEARL and SILVER WARES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

37, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL, HONGKONG. [815]

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE

THE POLO GYMKHANA, which was POSTPONED from Saturday, May 24th, will be held (weather permitting) on SATURDAY, MAY 31st, at 4 P.M.
S. E. GRIMSTONE,
Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, May 28th, 1919. [800]

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

SUN MAN WOO CO., Shipchangers, Naval Contractor, and General Providers, have this day REMOVED from Nos. 18 & 19, Connaught Road Central, to their new premises at Nos. 99 & 101 Des Vaux Road CENT. (opposite to west corner of the Central Market) Telephone 309.
Hongkong, May 28th, 1919. [802]

LLOYD'S REGISTERED OF SHIPPING.

NOTICE

THE undersigned JOHN LAMBERT, Ship and Engineer Surveyor to the above Society being transferred to Europe, the surveying duties will in the future be attended to by Mr. J. S. GARDNER, M.I.N.A., Ship Surveyor, and Mr. T. S. MOARROW, Ship and Engineer Surveyor, appointed from New York to this port.

JOHN LAMBERT,
Lloyd's Register of Shipping,
Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, May 23rd, 1919. [795]

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE

WE beg to announce that all Straits Settlements War Loan taken up by this Association for its Members has now been exhausted. All moneys paid in to this Association will in future be invested in British War Loan bearing interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF

CANTON, LTD.

Hon. Secretary. [739]

WANTED

FURNISHED HOUSE at the PEAK.

Apply to—

"H.K."
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[804]

TO LET

NO. 4, BROADWOOD ROAD,

UNFURNISHED.

NO. 6, BROADWOOD ROAD,

FURNISHED.

For particulars apply to—

GEO. H. HALL BRITTON & CO.,
York Buildings,
Chater Road Hongkong. [814]

PEAK HOUSE TO LET.

SIX ROOMS and FURNITURE, June 1st.

Apply—

DENNIS & BOWLEY.
[798]

TO BE LET FURNISHED.

From July 1st.

NO. 7, MOUNTAIN VIEW, THE PEAK.

Apply to—

W. L. PATTENDEN,
GILMAN & CO. LTD.,
8A, Des Vaux Road Central.
[797]

TO LET

THE PEAK, with immediate possession,

NO. 3, MOUNTAIN VIEW, FURNISHED or Unfurnished.

Apply to—

H. E. POLLOCK,
Supreme Court.
[735]

TO LET (UNFURNISHED).

NO. 10, MOUNTAIN VIEW, PEAK,

from June 1st, 1919; in excellent condition.

Address—

"A.B."
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[886]

TO LET

NO. 102, THE PEAK, 6-Roomed House at the Peak.

Apply to—

PERCY SMITH SETH & FLEMING
[822]

THE PEAK

FOR SALE. A FIVE-ROOMED Residence.

For particulars apply to—

"X.Y.Z."
Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[434]

TO LET

A FLAT in Nathan Road, Kowloon

Apply to—

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.,
Alexandra Buildings
[81]

INTIMATIONS

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, Hongkong, TO-DAY (THURSDAY), MAY 29th, 1919, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending April 30th, 1919.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 26th instant to the 31st instant, both days inclusive.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LTD.,
JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON,
General Managers.
Hongkong, May 28th, 1919. [750]

THE "STAR" FERRY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-FIRST ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of this Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD. TO-DAY (THURSDAY), MAY 29th, 1919, at 11.30 a.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to 30th April, 1919.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, May 3rd, to THURSDAY, May 29th, 1919, Exclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. S. BROWN,
Secretary.
Hongkong, May 18th, 1919. [765]

PUBLIC AUCTION

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction (for account of the Concerned), TO-DAY (THURSDAY), May 29th, 1919, at 10.30 a.m. at No. 8, MOUNTAIN VIEW, THE PEAK.

THE SUNDRY

VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

Comprising: Large Teakwood Hallstand, Morocco Leather-covered Sofa and Armchairs by Lane, Crawford & Co., Carpets, Teakwood Cabinet, Sideboard, Dining Table and Chairs, Mirrors, &c., and a quantity of SUPERIOR TABLE GLASS—large Bedsteads and Cots, Wardrobes, Washstands, Toilet Tables, &c.

Electric Fans, Enamelled Baths, Filler, Ice Chest, Ship's Lavatory, Wine Cabinet, and a number of lots of Pot Plants.

(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
On view day of sale.

TERMS:—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, May 29th, 1919. [809]

A. G. DA ROCHA.

AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2332.

FAVOURED with instructions from "The Concerned,"

will sell by Public Auction TO-DAY (THURSDAY), May 29th, 1919, at 2.30 p.m.,

at his Sales Room

A QUANTITY OF

MISCELLANEOUS GOODS & EFFECTS.

31 doz. Port Wine, 100 pairs Ladies' Shoes, 21 Gent's Raincoats, 25 doz Perfumery Essence, 60 Panama Hats, (made in Formosa).

A QUANTITY OF BRASS ORNAMENTS.

AND

A quantity of Japanese Vases with a long line of Sundries.

TERMS:—Cash on Delivery.

Hongkong, May 28th, 1919.

A. G. DA ROCHA.

AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND GENERAL BROKER.

Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 2332.

FAVOURED with instructions from "The Concerned,"

will sell by Public Auction, on SATURDAY, May 31st, 1919, at 2.30 p.m.,

at his Sales Room.

EXCELLENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

Comprising:—

Chesterfield Couch and Arm Chairs, Blackwood Furniture, Brass and Iron Bedsteads, Tables, Brackets, Carpets and Rugs, Brass Fenders, Overmantels, Silk Tapestry Covered Drawing Room Suite, Sofa, Easy Chairs, Occasional Tables, Extension Dining Table, Bevelled Mirror Wardrobes, Hat Stands, Dining Chairs, Silver Ware Cabinet, Teak Bookcase, Dinner Crockery, Glassware, Ornaments, Pictures, Curtains, Bed Sheets, Crockery, Marble-top Washstand, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Sets, Electric Reading Lamps, Cabinets, Sideboards and a long line of Sundries.

TERMS:—Cash on Delivery.

Hongkong, May 28th, 1919. [789]

PALACE HOTEL, KOWLOON.

Corner of Haiphong and Hankow Roads.

Tel. Nos.

Two Minutes from Ferry and Railway station. This Hotel has just been completely renovated and refurnished, is now up to date in every respect and under English Management.

Cuisine under personal supervision of the Proprietor.

BAB AND BILLIARD ROOMS.

TERMS MODERATE.

Special Arrangements for Families on Application to:—

T. J. O'BERRY,
Proprietor.

INTIMATION

WATSON'S

PRICKLY HEAT

LOTION

AND

POWDER

are certain cures for Prickly Heat.

Can be used either in conjunction

or separately.

They will also be found invaluable

for preventing and relieving

Sunburn, Freckles and all

Skin Irritations.

PRICKLY HEAT LOTION

In Bottles at 50c and \$1.00

PRICKLY HEAT POWDER

In Boxes at \$1.00

PREPARED ONLY BY

A. S. WATSON & CO.,

LIMITED.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY,

TEL. 18

[12]

DEATH.

FOUR.—At his residence in Tung Shan, on May 27th, 1919, Mr. HERBERT T. FORD, aged 65. [818]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VAUX ROAD, C.

LONDON OFFICE: 181, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MAY 29TH, 1919.

PROPOSED LABOUR

LEGISLATION.

THE need for the regulation of child labour and factory life in the Colony that was drawn attention to some six months ago by Miss Pitt and emphasised, later, by Mr. F. B. L. Bowley at meetings of the Church of England Men's Society has now been admitted by the Sanitary Board. This illustrates the good results that may flow from the discussion of matters of public concern by private individuals, and should encourage interest in local affairs. Everyone whose pride of race is based upon his country's efforts on behalf of humanity must hope that the resolutions passed by the Sanitary Board will be endorsed by the Legislative Council. These resolutions are extremely modest, are submitted to the enlightened members of that community whom they are primarily designed to benefit. It is sought merely (i) to prohibit the employment of children under the age of fourteen in any factory or workshop for more than 10 hours (excluding meal times) in any one day, unless special permission is obtained; (ii) to make it illegal for a child of either sex, under the age of thirteen, to work in any factory or workshop likely to be injurious to his or her life, limb, or health, regard being had to his or her physical condition; (iii) to facilitate the task, which the Board already has cast upon it, of preventing overcrowding in factories by stipulating that each worker in a factory shall have 250 cubic feet of air space by day and 400 cubic feet at night, with not less than 20 square feet of floor space. In comparing these

proposals with the network of legislation for the protection of the manual worker, and especially of the child-worker, actual and potential, in Great Britain, we realise how far we are behind the times in this as in many other matters. In fairness, however, it has to be admitted that the conditions in Hongkong are peculiar, and render progress in the direction desired extremely difficult. The floating nature of our population, due to unrestricted immigration from the neighbouring provinces of China, is often an insuperable obstacle to reform. This is notably the case in regard to education, which lies at the root of the question of child welfare. There are not sufficient schools to accommodate all the children in the Colony and probably there never will be unless we are prepared to educate "the whole of South China." Consequently, it is not possible to make attendance either compulsory or free, as it must be if the poorest are to benefit. In these circumstances there appears to be no option but to allow children, even of tender years, to accompany their parents to work. So long as their little bodies are not strained beyond their endurance they are, no doubt, better off, physically and morally, than if they were left to their own devices, especially as their earnings, slender though they be, provide them with more food than would otherwise be their portion. We should like, however, to see some restriction as to the loads which they may be permitted to carry up the Peak. It is not always safe to leave this responsibility to parents who have a hard struggle for existence. The success of any scheme for ameliorating the conditions of the labouring masses will depend, of course, upon the way in which it is carried out. Ordinances are of little use unless the powers which they confer are put into operation. For this reason we are glad that when the President of the Sanitary Board demurred to any departure from the existing order of things on the ground, amongst others, that it would be rather a burden on the Sanitary Department, more especially on the Inspectors, Mr. Bowley reminded him that if the reforms were shown to be necessary means must be found to give them effect. There is no difficulty in increasing the staff now that the Colony has an overflowing exchequer. Nor does it seem necessary that those who are appointed should be "practically medical men" in view of the fact that the number of persons who may be employed is to be fixed on every factory and workshop and that a list of injurious trades can be compiled by experts. It is, however, desirable that the Inspectors should devote themselves exclusively to one class of work in order to increase their experience and fix their responsibility.

Eight cases (five deaths) of cerebrospinal fever and one case of enteric fever were reported in the Colony on Tuesday.

Mrs. D. A. Butterfield, Mrs. A. V. Hogg, and Mrs. D. P. Wilson are amongst those leaving for Home by the *Neuralin* to-day.

Amongst those who left the Colony yesterday on the *Glennapp*, for Shanghai, were Lady Tudor Tudor, Mrs. D. B. Murray and Commander E. G. Jukes.

The offices and stations of the Chinese Maritime Customs for Kowloon and District will be closed to public business on June 2nd, being the date of the Summer holiday.

Mr. D. W. Tratman, Superintendent of Exports and Imports, is leaving for Home on the *Mentor*, on Saturday. As already announced, Commander C. W. Beckwith will act for him.

The two Chinese servants who stand charged with attempting to murder two Parsees by whom they were employed have been committed for trial at the next Criminal Sessions.

Mr. H. J. Brett, Commercial Secretary to H.M. Legation, Peking, left yesterday for a trip to Wuchow and Nanning, and expects to be absent from Hongkong for about three weeks.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, Mr. R. E. Lindell imposed a fine of \$15 on John Mathias, a student, residing at No. 123, Praya East, for unlawfully continuing to stay on the foot-board of a tramcar after having been requested by a tram-conductor to alight, and for obstructing and assaulting the conductor.

Our Canton correspondent writes that a revolution occurred in Shantung on May 28th, the Tsuchun Chang Shu-yuen, under pressure from the revolutionaries, declaring the independence of Shantung.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, Mr. R. O. Hutchison committed a Chinese man and three Chinese women for trial at the next Criminal Sessions on a charge of kidnapping a boy from the custody of his parents living at Yau-mat.

Captain Macmillan of the *Henschel*, a frequent caller at Hongkong, was investigated by His Majesty with the "D.S.C." at Buckingham Palace on March 29th. A successful fight with a submarine was one of his many successful stunts.

Four Shanghai Chinese assaulted one of their compatriots in Des Vaux Road on Tuesday afternoon because he refused to pay a debt which he owed one of the men. The injured man was removed to Hospital, and his assailants were arrested.

At the Magistracy, yesterday, Mr. R. O. Hutchison fined a Chinese \$200, with the alternative of two months' hard labour, for being in unlawful possession of three tins of opium. Defendant was arrested on the *Heungshan*, on which he was employed as a cook.

Several Chinese stall-keepers were fined \$5 each by Mr. R. E. Lindell for placing their wares on the pavement. Mr. Lindell remarked that as contagious diseases were prevalent at this time of the year it was the duty of everyone to keep the roads and other places clean.

Mr. J. D. Lloyd, of the Hongkong Government Service, who went on active service to Europe, returned to the Colony on Tuesday, on the *Neuralin*, from Shanghai, where he had gone in charge of Chinese labourers. He assumed duties yesterday as Official Receiver at the Supreme Court.

Captain Rupert Norman Gould Atkinson, M.C., D.F.C., Cro

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE PEACE TREATY.

THE PROBABLE DATE OF SIGNING.

PARIS, May 22nd.

It is pointed out that the extension of the time limit will not delay the signing of the Peace Treaty, as each German proposal is considered immediately and the reply sent very promptly.

It is generally thought that, after the final German observation has been replied to, the Germans will be given six days to sign the Treaty. Thus, the middle of June is indicated as the probable date.

It is emphasised that, as regards questions not affecting main principles, the disposition of the Allies is one of give-and-take.

EARLIER CABLES.

WILL GERMANY SIGN?

PARIS, May 22nd.

A Havas message says: The great question in all sections of the Peace Conference concerning the signature of the Peace Treaty turns on the optimistic opinion that the Germans will sign.

It is said there is no hitch on either side the signature may be completed by June 10th.

ALLIED ARMIES READY.

PARIS, May 22nd.

A Havas message says: Marshal Foch has returned from the Rhine District, and was received by M. Clemenceau after which M. Clemenceau called on President Wilson.

The Council of Four has approved the report made by Marshal Foch, the Allied Armies being ready to move almost instantaneously.

LATEST CABLES.

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

REPLY TO GERMAN PROPOSALS.

PARIS, May 22nd.

The Associated Powers, replying to the German Note relating to the League of Nations, state that the proposals can be discussed when the League has been constituted.

The reply deals sympathetically with certain German suggestions, such as the establishment of a system of impartial commissions for conciliation, freedom of transit, and the economic relations between different peoples. The reply points out that the Covenant does not prevent the adoption of the German proposals, some of which will be submitted to the League in due course.

EARLIER CABLES.

FOR THE DEVASTATED REGIONS.

AN AGREEMENT BETWEEN AMERICA AND FRANCE.

PARIS, May 22nd.

A Havas message says: An agreement has been entered into between the French and American Quartermaster Corps whereby all the machinery, office fixtures, typewriters, automobiles, and wagons of all kinds being used by the American Army will be turned over to the French Government for use in the devastated regions of Northern France.

LATEST CABLES.

THE MAY DAY RIOTS IN FRANCE.

FORTY ARRESTS.

PARIS, May 22nd.

Forty demonstrators were arrested on May 1st. They have begun a hunger strike.

EARLIER CABLES.

TURKEY.

THE FATE OF CONSTANTINOPLE.

PARIS, May 22nd.

A Havas message says: It is now virtually certain that there will be no treaty with Turkey, in spite of the opinion in England, which favours the retention of Constantinople as the seat of Turkish sovereignty.

THE SCOURGE OF BOLSHEVISM.

ATTACK ON PETROGRAD.

STOCKHOLM, May 20th.

The Estonian attack on Petrograd has begun. One force has reached Molokovitsa, half-way between Narva and Petrograd; another is advancing to cut off all communication between Pskoff and Petrograd; a third force has invaded Lettland, threatening the Lettish Soviet Republic.

The Karelian forces on the Finnish front will await the result of the Estonian attack, in order to advance if the Estonians fail.

GOOD AREA CLEARED OF BOLSHEVICS.

HELSINKI, May 21st.

The entire western Ingmanland, comprising most of the Government of Petrograd, has been cleared of Bolshevics. The inhabitants of the region, mostly of Finnish descent, are participating in the operations against the Bolshevics.

EARLIER CABLES.

INDIAN REFORM.

MR. MONTAGU'S SPEECH IN THE HOUSE.

LONDON, May 22nd.

In the House of Commons, during the debate on the Indian Budget, Mr. E. S. Montagu said that he would say to his Dominions' colleagues at the Conference Table that the position of equality which they had given India's representatives was wholly inconsistent with the treatment of Indians in the Dominions—in South Africa.

The danger in India was not past, but the rioting demonstrated the loyalty of the Indian Army and Police to a man. Nine Europeans and 400 Indians were killed in the recent disturbances.

LATEST CABLES.

IMPERIAL PREFERENCE.

INDIAN AND CEYLON TEAS.

LONDON, May 21st.

In the House of Commons, during the preference debate, Mr. F. D. Acland argued that under preference it would not pay to bring ordinary China and Java teas to England. Consequently, British traders would be deprived of material for making cheap blends, and exports from China and from Java would find fresh outlets in foreign markets in competition with British teas. He invited Mr. Chamberlain to lay on the table any despatches from the Governments of India and of Ceylon concerning his proposals.

Mr. Chamberlain, replying, said that if it did not pay to bring Java tea here, that was to say, if there was not 2d. difference between Java and Indian teas, the poor people of Britain would get the better Indian tea at the same price as they used to pay for inferior Java tea. (Cheers.)

Mr. Chamberlain declared that, under preference, the British consumer would get tea cheaper and buy more tea. Therefore, there would be a greater demand here for Indian and Ceylon teas.

The logical outcome of the argument that British tea-growers would be driven out of foreign markets by competition with Java and Chinese teas hitherto sold here was that the British markets should be protected, not against, but in favour of the foreigner, so that he should be induced to send his products here, in order that Britain might not suffer from his competition elsewhere. Was ever the free trade argument reduced to such an absurdity? (Cheers.)

EARLIER CABLES.

AFGHANISTAN.

REASONS FOR THE AMIR'S FOLLY.

In the House of Commons, referring to Afghanistan, Mr. Montagu attributed the Amir's unprovoked attack to the combined forces of Mohammedan unrest, his effort to consolidate his position on a shaky throne, and the emissaries of Bolshevism.

AVIATION.

REGULATING CIVILIAN FLYING.

PARIS, May 22nd.

Brigadier-General Seely has arrived to inaugurate the International Aeronautical Convention which will regulate civilian flying.

PRIZE TO BE DIVIDED.

LONDON, May 22nd.

The Daily Mail announces that, if Mr. Hawker and Captain Grieve have succeeded, the prize of £10,000 will be divided between Mrs. Hawker and Capt. Grieve's next of kin in the proportion that the airman and navigator agreed to share the prize.

A FURTHER SUM ALLOCATED.

FURTHERMORE, A FURTHER £10,000 IS ALLOCATED FOR THE FLIGHT, WHICH IS STILL OPEN.

AERIAL LAWS TO BE FIXED SHORTLY.

PARIS, May 23rd.

At a dinner to celebrate the International Aeronautical Convention, Brigadier-General Seely said the Commission would fix the aerial laws in a few weeks. It had taken two centuries to fix sea laws. He was of opinion that the former would be more generous than the latter.

General Botha said the Convention would be one of the finest instruments for the safety of the world. It would ultimately lead to a world peace.

Sir Robert Garran said that no part of the world had more to expect from aerial developments than Australia. Both internally as well as internationally, only with the aid of rapid communication, would peoples of the world get to know and understand each other.

EARLIER CABLES.

FRENCH INTEREST IN MR. HAWKER.

PARIS, May 22nd.

A Havas message says: It is no exaggeration to say that for 48 hours Mr. Hawker and Capt. Grieve have been in the thoughts of every Frenchman. No sporting event or test was ever followed in Paris with such anxious interest.

CIVILIAN FLYING IN FRANCE.

PARIS, May 22nd.

A Havas message says: Restrictions on flying are about to be removed throughout the whole of French territory. A large number of aeroplanes no longer useful to the military authorities will be sold for civilian flying.

THE FLIGHT TO AUSTRALIA.

PARIS, May 22nd.

A Havas message says: The Prime Minister of Australia, in consultation with the British Royal Aero Club, have decided the conditions for the proposed flight from Great Britain to Australia for a prize of £50,000 offered by the Commonwealth Government. The aviator will have to cross France, and proceed by way of Alexandria, Bagdad, Singapore, and the Malay Archipelago. The flight must be accomplished within 720 hours.

THE COLOUR BAR.

A PROTEST FROM AMERICA.

PARIS, May 22nd.

A Havas message says: Every Delegate at the Peace Conference has received a copy of a protest of the coloured people of America against the non-insertion of a Clause in the Peace Treaty, obliging each nation of the Allies to grant equal civil rights to its own citizens.

THE SILVER MARKET.

FLUCTUATIONS IN PRICE.

LONDON, May 20th.

Silver is quoted at 52½d. buyers and sellers. The market is quiet.

LONDON, May 21st.

Silver is quoted at 51d. buyers and sellers. The American market is selling.

LONDON, May 22nd.

Silver is quoted at 51½d. buyers and sellers. The market is steady.

LONDON, May 24th.

Silver is quoted at 51½d. buyers and sellers. The market is steady.

GT. BRITAIN'S HOUSING BILL.

STATE HELP ALL ROUND.

COMPULSORY SCHEMES.

For two hours on April 7th Dr. Addison gave an exposition of the contents of the Government's new Housing Bill. It was a severely matter-of-fact speech, as though the speaker's chief ambition were to leave no branch of his enormous subject without mention in its appointed place.

The Minister had no need to elaborate the case for the bill. There is an actual shortage of houses, he said, and a concealed shortage.

Owing to the war 300,000 houses have not been built, which would have been built in normal years.

A return of 1914, covering only part of the country, revealed 70,000 houses "utterly unfit for human habitation, and 300,000 seriously defective."

In the London County Council area alone 738,000 people live in insanitary houses, and Dr. Addison quoted a single street in Shoreditch where twenty-nine houses are let out in 188 tenements, which give shelter to 731 human beings! He pointed out effectively how ruinously costly that must be to public health.

And in this connection he showed how completely the existing Housing Acts have failed to cope with the problem. Only thirty-two housing schemes have been completed since 1885, the powers of the local authorities not being adequate to the purpose, the cost of acquisition being almost prohibitive, and the procedure cumbersome and dilatory.

The new bill proposes to deal with both sides of the problem, viz., to get rid of insanitary houses and also to build new houses on open ground, and its main provisions may be summarised as follows:—

CLEARING INSANITARY AREAS.

Local authorities must prepare schemes for dealing with slum areas and insanitary houses.

No payment will be made for the condemned houses. The land will be valued as a site cleared for building. This will largely reduce the cost.

Powers will be given to acquire, and, if need be, to improve existing property, which, though unsatisfactory, is capable of being got into decent order.

Power will also be granted to acquire sites in advance of their being wanted for building schemes.

Restrictive covenants to be set aside. Freeholders to be empowered to re-tenant for the purpose of reconstruction and improvement.

Drastic alterations in the matter of procedure.

State financial assistance to the local authorities for the general purposes of this side of the housing problem.

Naturally, the major part of the speech was occupied with the plans for the provision of new houses on open ground. Here, again, the local authorities—of which there are 1,500—will be required to prepare schemes, and in default the County Councils may be required to do so for them, or the Local Government Board itself will prepare the plans and require them to carry it out. Very few schemes were ready when the war came to an end. But things are now beginning to move, and 418 schemes for acquiring sites are under review, of which 275 have been sent in during the last four weeks. These represent about 100,000 houses, and cover 4,620 acres.

Restrictive covenants are to be sent in within three months of the bill becoming law.

Power is taken to insist that they shall be carried out when sanctioned. Joint schemes may be prepared by two or more local authorities acting together.

The schemes, which may be submitted in preliminary form, will specify (a) the site, (b) the general lay-out, (c) the actual building plans.

As soon as the site is authorised, the local authority may enter into possession and get to work.

There will be a general relaxation of restrictive local by-laws.

THE STATE'S CONTRIBUTION. Members were very much interested to hear Dr. Addison's explanation of the bill's financial proposals. Simply stated, they are as follows:—

When a housing scheme is approved, the Government will finance it for seven years, by granting an annual subsidy to meet the loss sustained by the local authority above the proceeds of a penny rate.

For that period, therefore, the liabilities of the local ratepayer will be limited to a penny rate. Afterwards there will be a re-valuation. A crucial point, of course, is the rent. Obviously cannot be an economic rent, owing to the heavy cost of building and materials. Dr. Addison, therefore, was pressed to say who would fix the rents. But apparently that is not yet finally decided. The hope of the Government is evidently to be able to charge an economic rent some years hence when prices have fallen to more reasonable levels. Dr. Addison assured the House that these financial proposals were welcomed by the local authorities, "as well as they may be. For their liability is only that of a penny rate. The Minister suggested that the local authorities will be shouldering about 25 per cent. of the loss, and the State 75 per cent."

In the later portions of his speech Dr. Addison explained that he had not made town-planning compulsory housing development, and his explanation of the assistance which the Government were prepared to give to the Public Utility Societies, which are being formed to undertake housing schemes, gave obvious satisfaction. Speaking of material, he said that it was hoped to get 3,000,000,000 bricks this year out of the British brickyards and 4,000,000,000 next year, the normal output being about 4,000,000,000.—Daily Telegraph.

ENEMY ALIENS.

QUESTION OF DEPORTATION.

A SPECIAL TRIBUNAL.

In the House of Lords on April 3rd, Lord Lambourne asked whether the Government could give an assurance that all the 4,000 enemy aliens who had expressed a desire to remain in Great Britain would be afforded an opportunity to appeal before deportation. He observed that when this question was last before their lordships Lord Buckmaster very properly remarked that it was not possible to do justice to the country and, at the same time, to do an injustice to any man. That was an axiom which should never be forgotten.

It had been stated that an Advisory Committee would be appointed to inquire into the cases of alien enemies who considered that they were being hardly treated in being ordered for deportation. He wished to ask when this Committee, over which a judge of the High Court was to preside, was going to be appointed. Supposing only half this number were brought before the Advisory Committee, the hearing of these cases would occupy a very long time, and he would urge that the Committee should be appointed without further delay. He asked that those who had been interned should without exception have the opportunity of being heard on appeal before being deported. (Hear, hear) and that there would be no what he might call forcible obtaining of consent to repatriation from them.

The Earl of Jersey, replying for the Government, said that when the matter was last before the House certain noble lords suggested that justice was conspicuously absent from the policy of the Government and from his own views in regard to this matter. Viscount Bryce characterised his remarks as indicating an indifference to suffering, and other noble lords were equally severe. With regard to election pledges, he preferred the old-fashioned doctrine that promises were made to be observed and not to be forgotten, and there could be no question that the people were told at the last election that in future Britain was to be a country for Britishers. Lord Parmoor asked whether during the whole course of the war one German living in this country was found to be a spy, or whether, at any rate, the number was not infinitesimal. He could inform the noble lord, however, that the number was between twenty and thirty. Before the war Germans in Great Britain who were suspected of spying were carefully watched, and were promptly arrested on the declaration of war.

He did not wish to condemn all un-naturalised aliens, nor could he admit that all naturalised aliens were of necessity spies.

As to the question whether an assurance could be given that any of these 4,000 aliens who expressed a desire to remain would have the opportunity of appealing before being deported, he reminded their lordships that he had stated that the repatriation of those willing to go was being carried out, and that a certain number of undesirable were being compulsorily repatriated. With regard to the remainder, those who considered that they were being hardly treated would have the opportunity of stating their cases before being finally repatriated. Hence, it was thought desirable that a tribunal, over which Mr. Justice Younger had consented to preside, should be appointed.

On the general question it had been acknowledged as a just claim that the British people were entitled to choose their own guests, and that when they had had enough of their presence they were fully entitled to say so. The first duty of the Government was to the people of the country. By all means let Germans have justice, according to their deserts; let them have justice as individuals and as a nation; but it must be justice in the widest and strongest sense of the word. (Hear, hear.)

LOYAL LAW-ABIDING CITIZENS.

Lord Buckmaster said the suggestion that we should not only be acting within our rights but performing our duty to posterity if we turned every German out of this country to-morrow—(hear, hear)—was a view not held by people who, like himself, would regard such an action as one for which this country should be profoundly ashamed. These men had in large numbers not only lived here but had contributed to our wealth, and had mainly assisted us to carry on the industries of the country. Many of them had been perfectly loyal, law-abiding citizens, and that fathers of men who had voluntarily shed their blood for this country should be turned out of the country as one threw rubbish on to the rubbish heap was a suggestion which he could only view with feelings of profound regret.

Lord Wittenham admitted that he had strong views on this point. He tried not to see red, but the country, rightly or wrongly, had decided that the Boche should go, and he gathered from the speeches made during the election and from the result of the election that it was clearly the policy of the Government to send back to Germany every Boche in the country.

Viscount Bryce did not think he had ever heard the doctrine *vox populi* carried so far as it had been carried by the noble lord. Continuing, he asked whether they could assume that everyone who had been interned would be allowed to know that he would have the chance of appealing before the committee to appeal against deportation.

Viscount Cave said that in November last he was asked what would be done with the enemy aliens (who then numbered between 20,000 and 30,000), when peace came. He replied at once that it was impossible that they should be let loose in the country, that the general rule would be deportation, but that if any alien could make out a case for exemption he would have an opportunity of doing so. Shortly afterwards he was advised by the War Office that it was no longer

necessary to retain these men in this country and deportation began. The rule, however, was laid down that only those who were willing to go, or whose presence was undesirable, should be sent away. They were advised that the number willing to go would not be large, but in fact it had been very large. It was right that it should be incumbent on the enemy alien to make out a case against deportation—the presumption should be in favour of deportation. Later on, no doubt, people of enemy nationality who desired to come here would have to make out a case for admission to this country.

AIRS OF HOSPITALITY.

The Lord Chancellor said that when he was a candidate for Parliament he had before him the clear statement made by Viscount Cave, who was then Home Secretary. When he listened to Lord Buckmaster's admiration of the "stately sequence with which he delighted their lordships almost nightly"—(laughter)—was not lessened by the standard of complete aloofness and detachment which he contrived to display towards all those who had recently been engaged in Parliamentary elections. Listening to him, one would think he never had any acquaintance with the hustings. (Laughter.) Lord Buckmaster went through the election, which used to be described as the Chinese election, with a moral fibre wholly unimpaired, and he had never observed from then to now that the noble lord had the slightest impression of any electioneering impropriety. (Laughter.) Not only did the noble lord support that election, but he supported the People's Budget election. It was true the noble lord temporarily disappeared from the House of Commons, but he returned again about twelve months later, when an election took place which he recalled by a poster representing an extremely obese member of their lordships House—who had not yet succeeded in recognising—(laughter)—with an unwholesome, not to say simply, face, wearing by some arrangement which he understood was unusual, a coronet with a truck cent. (Laughter.)

There was a tendency to say that the constituencies were wrong. The people of the country came to the conclusion that there was a moral line which divided Germans from themselves, and that as a general rule the Germans should go unless they could show that there was something wholly singular in their individual cases. Could it be forgotten that alone of all the civilised countries Germany provided a secret oath for those who became citizens of another country retaining their separate nationality. No un-civilised country in the world had ever made use of such a fraud. Could they close their eyes also to the fact that over and over again those who had enjoyed the hospitality of this country for a long period of years had most grossly abused that hospitality? Were they not entitled also in deciding this matter to consider the acts which had been done by the German nation in the course of the war? No one supposed that an alien enemy whose enmity was technical, and who had given proof of devotion to this country should be driven from this country. But he was quite unmoved by the plea that these men when in this country had contributed to our wealth. These men came here to benefit themselves, and if they had to pay the same taxes as any other class that did not give them any special credit. The view would be taken that those Germans who wished to appeal against deportation would be allowed to go before the Committee, but the ordinary rule was that their presence here was not desirable.

EACH CASE ON ITS MERITS.

Lord Phillimore said that during the war it was right to intern every able-bodied enemy and anyone against whom there was any suspicion, but now that the war was over there was no reason for not dealing with every case on its merits. There ought to be no presumption against a man because he was interned. If a man who was married to an English woman, but whose children were not old enough to have served in the war, was to be sent away, and his wife and children had to part from him or follow him to an alien country, a great cruelty, the injustice would be done. The treatment of our people in Austria and Hungary had been most humane—(hear, hear)—and it would be a great shame if some consideration was not extended to people of those nationalities.

Lord Sheffield considered that the appointment of the Committee to deal with these cases was a satisfactory solution.

Viscount Gaiway said there was no doubt that there had been most unfair rivalry allowed to go on between aliens and our own people, and that was one of the reasons why the country was determined to get rid of the Germans.

The Marquis of Lincolnshire said the figures given with regard to the number of spies in this country caused feelings of legitimate apprehension in the minds of the public and went far to give the Coalition its majority at the last election. The Archbishop of Canterbury asked what was actually happening now in connection with deportations. There was no tribunal at the moment, but the deportation of a considerable number of men was going on. He hoped that all who still remained would be given an opportunity to have their case investigated.

The Marquis of Lansdowne hoped that the Committee would proceed to act at once, and not wait for a bill which it was stated the Government proposed to introduce.

The Earl of Jersey said the tribunal had nothing to do with the bill, and it was clearly understood that all who wished to state their case to the tribunal would have an opportunity of doing so.

THE SUBJECT THEN DROPPED.

PRINCE ALBERT TO FLY.

The facts about Prince Albert's employment at the Air Ministry are that his Royal Highness has gone home to qualify as a pilot. While the weather is unfavourable for practice in flying the Prince is filling up his time by working in the Appointments Department at the Air Ministry.

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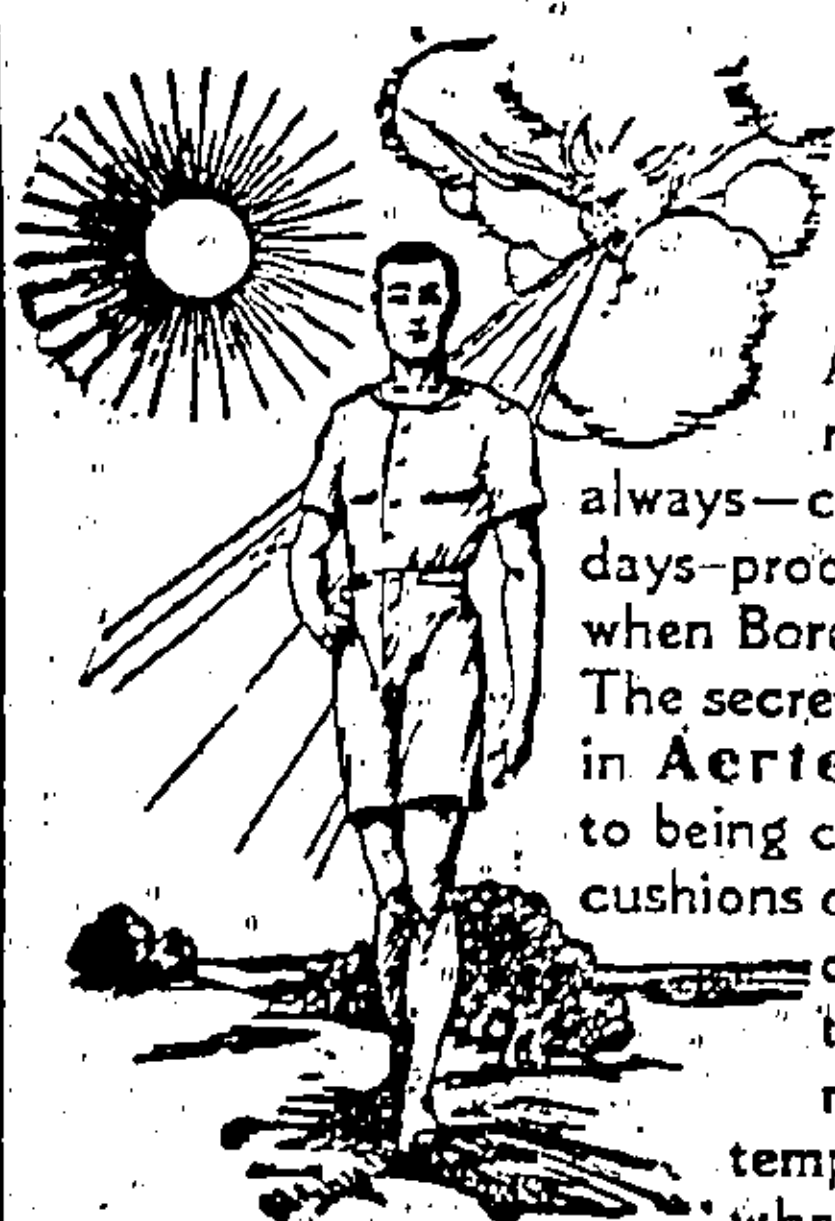
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ATLANTIC FLIGHT.

AIR MINISTRY AND ADMIRALTY
ASSISTANCE

[BY MAJOR C. C. TURNER.]

The Transatlantic flight competition marks the first occasion for Government direction of public aerial traffic in peace. The Admiralty have issued an instruction to mariners and aerial navigators which might almost be a page out of Mr. Kipling's "With the Night Mail" or "As Easy as A.B.C." The text of the notice issued by the Admiralty is as follows:—

NORTH ATLANTIC ROUTE.

Instructions to Vessels with Regard to Aircraft.

The following instructions, which are promulgated with a view to assisting aircraft attempting trans-Atlantic flights when out of sight of land, should be observed by all vessels employed on the North Atlantic route, until further notice:—

1.—Should a vessel receive a request from aircraft for her position, the reply should be sent at a Morse speed of not greater than twelve words per minute.

2.—Should a vessel sight an aircraft and no wireless signals be received from it, the vessel should transmit her position by wireless three or four times, without waiting to be requested to do so, as the aircraft wireless transmitter may have broken down. The position is to be transmitted in words and not in figures, thus: Latitude fifty thirty, longitude thirty twenty.

3.—British commercial aircraft on trans-Atlantic flights will, for the present, use call signs of three letters (D.K.A. to D.M.Z.). The usual international procedure should be employed for inter-communications.

4.—Should an "S.O.S." call from aircraft be received, or aircraft be seen in difficulties, every endeavour possible should be made to rescue the occupants.

5.—Great assistance will be given to aircraft in sighting ships at night if ships on bearing aircraft overhead will fire any form of pyrotechnic lights to attract attention. This will, if possible, be replied to by the aircraft firing one coloured Very light, or by her wireless.

6.—An aircraft in distress will fire a series of white Very lights at short intervals. Any ship in the vicinity should then indicate her presence and endeavour to rescue the occupants.

Note: Aircraft attempting trans-Atlantic flights will be equipped with wireless telegraph apparatus capable of transmitting and receiving on a 600-metre wave (spark).

R.A.F. OFFICIAL STARTER.

The Air Ministry have sent out for publication an article entitled "Notes on the Trans-Atlantic Flight," which explains the nature of the assistance that is being given by the Government in order to protect competitors, and particularly to ensure the success of the British entrants. Most of the information has already appeared in *The Daily Telegraph*, but the full extent to which the Air Ministry is co-operating is only now made known.

An officer of the Royal Air Force has been placed at the disposal of the Royal Aero Club to act as "official starter" at St. John's. It remains necessary to have an official starter for westward attempts, and here the Royal Aero Club has made its own appointment. The official article states:—

The list of entries for the flight as given by the Royal Aero Club is as follows:—

Machine. H.P. Speed. Pilot.
Martinsyde.....225 100 Mr. F. Raynham.
Fairley.....375 120 Mr. S. Pickles.
Short.....350 75 Maj. J. C. P. Wood.
Sopwith.....350 100 Mr. H. G. Hawker.
Whitehead 1,600 115 Capt. A. Payre.
Whitehead 1,600 115 Capt. A. Payre.
*Seaplane.....440 — Capt. H. Sun-
stadt.

*This machine is reported to have been damaged, but the entry has not been withdrawn.

The arrangements for carrying out the flights are necessarily prolonged and arduous. Some firms desiring to compete were without machines, owing to their whole output being under contract to the Government, and the Air Ministry has released machines where necessary. Other firms were without the necessary engines, instruments, wireless telegraph apparatus, etc., and the same facilities have been afforded to secure these.

NAVIGATION DIFFICULTIES.

The navigator's duties in a flight of this length are extremely important, and much will depend on his calculations. It may therefore be of interest to detail some of the apparatus which the navigator will use. A good compass is essential, and also a drift bearing plate, a course and distance calculator, a chronometer watch, a sextant, a navigating machine, and a protractor.

Three methods of navigation can be used: Direction finding by wireless telegraphy; astronomical observations; dead reckoning. The first method consists of flying on a bearing of a known wireless station, the wireless apparatus, where carried, being designed to enable bearings to be taken on the Carconi Transatlantic station at Clifden, in Ireland, or Glace Bay, in Nova Scotia. The bearing will not give the pilot his distance from the station, and is therefore only useful for showing whether he is keeping his approximate course. As this method of navigation is inadequate owing to the lack of wireless station to the north and south of the course across the Atlantic, the second method may have to be used in conjunction with it. An observation by sextant of sun or stars taken from time to time renders it possible for the navigator to fix his position within about twenty miles. Again, there may be a space towards the centre of the flight in

which the machine will be out of wireless range from either side, and here observations by sextant may have to be depended upon. The third method, dead reckoning, is used in conjunction with direction-finding by wireless and astronomical observations. It consists of calculating the position of the machine from time to time according to its air speed, and the estimated force and direction of the wind.

WIRELESS WEATHER.

In order that the fullest possible information may be available to the competitors, arrangements are being made for frequent weather reports to be furnished by day and by night to the competitors, both before starting and also during the flight. These reports are being obtained by the Air Ministry from the United States Weather Bureau, the Canadian Meteorological Office, Newfoundland, home stations, and ships along the route, and efforts are also being made to secure regular weather information from the meteorological stations at the Azores and Lisbon. The Air Ministry meteorological staff will forward special reports based on the information obtained from these sources to the R.A.F. meteorological officer at Newfoundland and the United States Weather Bureau, which will keep in close touch with the competitors before the start, and will forward all weather information to them as soon as it is received. Competitors starting from this side will receive weather forecasts direct from the Air Ministry.

As the competitors' machines are fitted with wireless apparatus for short-wave messages only it is impossible to communicate forecasts or warnings direct from land stations during the flight, and the method of transmission must therefore be via ships along the route. The necessary arrangements have been completed for forwarding this information and land stations to shipping, which will communicate it to the competitors. These vessels will also report surface weather conditions in their own neighbourhood when they are able to get into touch with passing aircraft. The Marconi Company is helping in collecting and transmitting this information from land stations and ships free of charge during the competition. For the convenience of competitors who may desire to land in Ireland, the Air Ministry has arranged for a R.A.F. aerodrome at Fermoy, Galway.

POSSIBLE SURPRISES.

Mr. Hawker's chances are considered good alike by the Air Ministry and by the public. For one thing his preparations are in a more advanced stage than those of the other candidates. But it should be remembered that one of the entrants will start from Ireland, for Messrs. Short's machine, to be piloted by Major Wood, will attempt the westwards light.

And there are to be attempts by the United States and, it is understood, also by British service machines. United States naval airmen are making strenuous efforts at St. John's to be in a position to start at the first favourable opportunity. Not being eligible for the prize, it is not necessary for these officers to make formal entry through the Royal Aero Club. There is, therefore, opportunity for a surprise.

Despite the fact that the Air Ministry look for the landing to be made either near London, or at the one specified aerodrome in Ireland, one would be very much surprised if the flight keeps to programme quite to this extent. Far more probably, on making land on either side of the Atlantic, pilots will be very weary and their petrol supply will be almost exhausted. They are scarcely likely to be absolutely right as to direction, but will be a few miles out; and they will make the land where they can.

The speeds of the competing machines given in the list above mean little. These particulars are only of value when one knows the altitude and the number of revolutions of the engine at the time the test was made.—*Daily Telegraph*.

AIR POLICEMEN.

GENERAL SYKES'S NEW FORCE.

The post of "chief constable" and other ranks in the new British Air Police will shortly be open to young flying men of military experience. The "force," which will work in close conjunction with the existing Customs and police services, will be directed by General Sykes, and will be divided into two branches—pursuit scouts and a larger body of aerodrome police. A distinctive uniform will be worn. The police will be stationed at various points around the coast to be known as "arrival stations," at which all machines coming from over seas will be compelled to land. It will be the duty of the foot branch of the air police to examine the machines for contraband, concealed cameras, and arms, and ascertain from the pilot, whose papers will be examined, the course which he intends to follow in the British Isles prohibited areas, such as powder factories, arsenals, dockyards, and the like, which will be pointed out to him and aerodromes notified in advance of the registration mark of his machine. The pursuit scouts' chief duty will be the heading off of negligent airmen from prohibited areas. An orange or other small object dropped from an aeroplane through the roof of a powder-mill is considered by experts to be sufficient to cause an explosion, and regulations in this respect are likely to be very drastic. The scouts, in all probability, will be armed with machine-guns, from which tracer bullets will be fired as a warning or to shoot down air pirates, as no other means of dealing with fugitive law-breakers in the air at present suggest themselves. Many ground and other signals are at present being devised by a special branch of the Air Ministry.

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Hongkong, May 28th, 1919.

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No Fire Insurance will be effected. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Hongkong, May 21st, 1919.

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having arrived from the above ports. Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

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SWATOW and BANGKOK	"LIANGCHOW"	On 3rd June, Noon.
HOIHOW and BANGKOK	"TUOWOW"	On 4th June, 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"SUIYANG"	On 5th June, Noon.
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NOVARA	7th August	9th Sept.	18th Sept.

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SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE AND
YOKOHAMA.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about

Tickets Interchangeable.

P. & O. Australian tickets interchangeable with New Zealand Shipping Company (via Panama) or by Orient Line or by British India Company.

1st Saloon Passengers may travel by B.I.S.N. Company's steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Colombo.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Steamers and Sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Goodard & Douglas, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.

For Further Information, Passage Rates, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.

22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	MISHIMA MARU ... 15,950 Tons	8th June, at 11 A.M.
	SADO MARU ... 12,661 Tons	17th June, at 11 A.M.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	NIKKO MARU ... 9,000 Tons	31st June, at 11 A.M.
	AKI MARU ... 12,300 Tons	18th July, at 11 A.M.
LONDON & ANTWERP via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORT SAID	KAGA MARU ... 12,300 Tons	30th May, at Noon.
MELBOURNE via MANILA, ZAMBOANGA, TRURB, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE & SYDNEY	YOKOHAMA MARU	12,340 Tons, 14th June, at Noon.
NEW YORK via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO and PANAMA CANAL	TANGO MARU	12,780 Tons, 25th June, at 11 A.M.
BOMBAY via SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO	KOSOKU MARU	... 14th June.
CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON	RANGOON MARU	11,540 Tons, 25th June.

‡ Omitting Shanghai and/or Moji. † Wireless telegraphy.

HONGKONG, VICTORIA, B.C., SEATTLE

MANILA, KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU & YOKOHAMA.

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "FUSHIMI MARU," "SUWA MARU," "KASHIMA MARU" and "KATORI MARU," each of over 20,000 tons displacement.

Next Sailing from Hongkong:

1. FUSHIMI MARU ... 21,050 Tons, 32nd June, at 11 A.M.
2. KATORI MARU ... 20,000 Tons, 12th July, at 11 A.M.

‡ Omitting Manila, Hongkong.

For further information apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

S. YASUDA, Manager.

Telephone 223 and 225

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

via SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
PERSIA MARU	8,000	June 18th.
KOREA MARU	20,000	June 28th.
NIIPPON MARU	11,000	July 7th.
TENYO MARU	23,000	July 28th.
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	July 30th.
SHINYO MARU	23,000	Aug. 13th.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA and IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS-ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
RIYO MARU	17,500	July, 15th
SEIYO MARU	14,000	Nov. 4th.

Tickets are interchangeable with the CANADIAN PACIFIC OCEAN SERVICES, LTD. and the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Passengers may travel by Rail between Ports of Call in Japan free of Charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to—

Telephone 2274 and 2275.

T. DAIGO, Manager,
King's Building.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPLACEMENT	SAILING DATE
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	"NERA" ... 10,000	On or about 17th June
	"ANDRE LEBON" ... 22,000	On or about 24th July
	"PAUL LECAT" ... 22,000	On or about 16th Aug.

MARSEILLES via HAIPHONG, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DJIBOUTI, SUEZ, PORT SAID	"NERA" ... 10,000	On or about 17th July.
--	-------------------	------------------------

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

J. TOURNET,
Acting Agent,
Queen's Building.

Telephone 740.

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

LONDON and ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.

"AMUR MARU" ... Sunday, 1st June.

"ANDES MARU" ... Tuesday, 10th June.

* Call Marseilles.

GENOA—Monthly service. Taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's steamer.

"KASADO MARU" ... Thursday, 12th June.

BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, DURBAN AND CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE.

"HAWAII MARU" ... Saturday, 16th June.

BOMBAY COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

"KASADO MARU" ... Thursday, 12th June.

SAIGON BANGKOK, SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly service.

"UNNAN MARU" ... Sunday, 1st June.

SYDNEY, MELBOURNE—Monthly service calling at AUCKLAND, N. Z. and ADELAIDE.

"NANKIN G MARU" ... Sunday, 1st June.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA—Regular fortnightly services touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

"CANADA MARU" ... Saturday, 7th June.

HAIPHONG—Three times a Month service.

"DAITOKU MARU" ... Monday, 2nd June.

JAPAN PORTS—Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Yokohama.

KEELUNG, TAKAO via SWATOW, AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive at and depart from the O. S. K. wharf, near the Harbour Office.

For TAKAO via SWATOW AND AMOY.

"BOSHU MARU" ... Thursday, 5th June, at 10 a.m.

For KEELUNG via SWATOW AND AMOY.

"KAIYO MARU" ... Sunday, 1st June, at 10 A.M.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YASUDA,
Manager.

Tel. No. 744 and 745.

No. 1, Queen's Building.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS

"NANKING" (12,000 tons, American Registry)

"CHINA" (10,000 tons, American Registry)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

via SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS AND HONOLULU.

"NANKING" ... June 14th, 1919.

"CHINA" ... July 2nd, 1919.

[An unsurpassed high-class passenger service.]

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent
Ice House Street. Tel. 1543

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Allied soldiers in the various hospitals in Siberia are badly in need of reading matter. Any books, newspapers, etc. for their use handed in at the G. P. O. will be packed and forwarded to them free.

REGISTERED and PARCEL MAILS close 15 minutes earlier than the time given below unless otherwise stated.

INWARD MAILS.

From	Per	Day
JAPAN	Kaga Maru	29th May.

OUTWARD MAILS.

For	Per	Date
*Shanghai and *North China...	Tientsin	Thursday, 29th, 9.00 A.M.
Shanghai and North China...	Swatow	Thursday, 29th, 11.00 A.M.
Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt and EUROPE via MARSHALLS	Swatow	Thursday, 29th, 12.15 P.M.
Fort Bayard	Swatow	Thursday, 29th, 1.00 P.M.
*Haiphong	Swatow	Thursday, 29th, 5.00 P.M.
Swatow and Straits	Swatow	Friday, 30th, 8.00 A.M.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt and EUROPE via SUEZ	Swatow	Friday, 30th, 9.45 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Swatow	Friday, 30th, 1.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands	Swatow	Friday, 30th, 2.00 P.M.
Japan via Nagasaki, United States, Central and South America and EUROPE via AMERICA	Swatow	Friday, 30th, 3.45 P.M.
Shanghai and North China...	Swatow	Saturday, 31st, 10.00 A.M.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt and EUROPE via SUEZ	Swatow	Saturday, 31st, 11.45 A.M.
The Parcel Mail will be closed on Friday, 30th May, at 5 p.m.		
*Shanghai and *North China	Swatow	Saturday, 31st, 5.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy, and Formosa via Keelung	Swatow	Sunday, 1st, 8.00 A.M.
Philippine Islands	Swatow	Monday, 2nd, 2.00 P.M.
Weihaiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin	Swatow	Monday, 2nd, 5.00 P.M.
*Swatow, *Shanghai and *North China	Swatow	Monday, 2nd, 8.00 P.M.
*Swatow and *Bangkok	Swatow	Tuesday, 3rd, 8.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Swatow	Tuesday, 3rd, 8.00 A.M.
Hobson and Bangkok	Swatow	Wednesday, 4th, 1.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China	Swatow	Thursday, 5th, 11.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Swatow	Friday, 6th, 1.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China	Swatow	Saturday, 7th, 5.00 P.M.

*Correspondence bearing vessel's name, only.

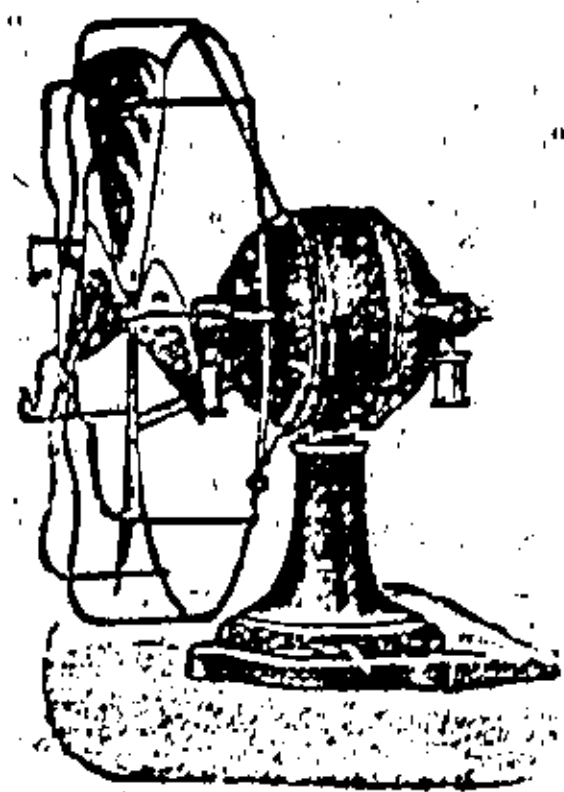
In the case of Mails closing before 9 a.m. Registration closes at 5 o'clock on the previous evening.

ELECTRICAL FITTINGS

For the latest types of Lamps and Fans

Visit our Electrical Show Room at 14, Des Vaux Road.

One centre ceiling light replaces four or five ordinary bulbs and gives a more diffused light with the "BRASCOLITE" FITTING.



Prepare for the warm weather and send your fan in to be oiled and cleaned. A new stock of the latest models due to arrive shortly.

WILLIAM C JACK & CO., LTD.

3-2

WEATHER REPORT.

May 29th, at 12.55.—No returns from Japan. Vladivostok, and Indo-China. Pressure has again decreased slightly at the majority of reporting stations. There are indications that an area of low pressure over Indo-China and the north part of the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall, for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.0 inch. Total since January 1st, 13.09 inches, against an average of 21.88 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

DISTRICT	Forecast.
Hongkong to Gap Road	(E) Wind, fresh, fair.
Formosa Channel	(The same as No. 1.)
South Coast of China between the same as Hongkong and Lamook	(The same as No. 1.)
South Coast of China between the same as Hongkong and Hainan	(The same as No. 1.)

FRENCH LESSONS

G. MOUSSON.

15, MORRISON HILL ROAD.

Place your orders early

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of
Portugal and the
ALLIES

hemmed ready for use

for
PEACE CELEBRATIONS

at moderate price.

GRACA & CO.,

No. 10, WYNDHAM STREET,

HONGKONG.

P.O. Box 820

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W A I K E.

FLAG & SAILMAKER.

No. 119, Des Vaux Road Central

Top Floor,

HONGKONG

Telephone No. 1833.

COMMERCIAL.

OPENING QUOTATIONS.

ON LONDON.—	May 29th.
Telegraphic Transfer	3/6 1/2
Bank Bill, on demand	3/6 1/2
Bank Bill, at 30 days' sight	3/6 1/2
Bank Bill, at 4 months' sight	3/6 1/2
Credit, at 4 months' sight	3/7 1/2
Commercial Bill, at 4 months' sight	3/7 1/2
ON PARIS.—	
Bank Bill, on demand	530 1/2
Credit, at 4 months' sight	547 1/2
ON NEW YORK.—	
Bank Bill, on demand	81 1/2
Credit, at 60 days' sight	83 1/2
ON BOMBAY.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank Bill, on demand	nom.
ON CALCUTTA.—	
Telegraphic Transfer	nom.
Bank Bill, on demand	nom.
ON SHANGHAI.—	
Bank Bill, at sight	nom.
Private, 30 days' sight	nom.
ON YOKOHAMA.—	
On demand	159
ON MANILA.—	
On demand	169
ON SINGAPORE.—	
On demand	160
ON BATAVIA.—	
On demand	302
ON RAIPUR.—	
On demand	nom.
ON SAIGON.—	
On demand	431
ON BANGKOK.—	
On demand	431
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate	\$ 5.50 n.
Gold Laid, 100 fine, per ton	\$42.00
SILVER, per oz.	\$21.00

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

Hongkong...	20 cents piece	80.00	Discount.
Hongkong...	Registration	12.15	P.M.
Canton...	Letters	1.00	P.M.
Canton...	Letters	1.00	P.M.
Canton...	Letters	1.00	P.M.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

TODAY.

11.30 a.m.—"Star" Ferry Co., Ltd. Meeting of Shareholders at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.
Noble's Peak Tramways Co., Ltd. Meeting of Shareholders at the Hongkong Hotel.

TODAY.

9.15 p.m.—Victoria Theatre.
9.15 p.m.—Crown Theatre.

Thursday, June 2nd.—

5.15 p.m.—Hongkong Horticultural Society. Annual General Meeting.

ON SALE

BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, JULY to DECEMBER, 1918.
With Index, Price \$7.50.
A Sale at the Hongkong Daily Press Office.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED.

(TAIWAN BRANCH).

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER, 1909.

Capital Subscribed ... Yen 20,000,000
Paid-up ... 27,600,000
Reserve Funds ... 8,550,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEI, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:

JAPAN—Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Moji.

FORMOSA—Gilan, Kagi, Karsen, Keelung, Pusan, Shichiku, Makung, Tachia, Tainan, Takow, Tamsui, Toiyen, Ato.

CHINA—Shanghai, Hankow, Kiukiang, Amoy, Foochow, Swatow, Canton.

OTHERS—Hongkong, Bangkok, Singapore, Soerabaya, Semarang, Batavia, Bombay, London, New York.

LONDON BANKERS:

CAPITAL AND COUNTRY BANK, LONDON AND SOUTH-WESTERN BANK, PARIS.

The Bank has Correspondents in Commercial Centres in the European Continent, Russia, Manchuria, Tientsin, Chosen, Japan, Indo-China, Siam, India, Philippine Islands, Java, and other Dutch Indies, Australia, America, Africa, &c.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.

NAOKICHI YANAGITA, Manager.

Hongkong Branch, 3, Des Vaux Road, Hongkong, April 1st, 1919.

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HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,

N. J. STABB, Chief Manager.

Hongkong November 2nd 1918

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DAIRY FARM NEWS

SAVE YOUR CLOTHING, FURS & CARPETS

by storing them in our Cold Stores for the Summer months where no moths or vermin can attack them.

For particulars as to packing and rates apply to—

THE DAIRY FARM ICE & COLD STORAGE CO., LTD.

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BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE

(FRENCH BANK).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL F275,000,000

PAID UP ... F. 37,500,000

(1/3 of the Capital, i.e., F. 25,000,000)

subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic.

Chairman of the Board: Andre Berthelot

General Manager: A. J. Pernette

HEAD OFFICE: 74, Rue Saint-Lazare, PARIS.

BRANCHES:

Shanghai, Peking, Saigon, Haiphong, Hongkong, Yunnan, Hanoi, Canton.

BANKERS:

In FRANCE: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

In LONDON: London County Westminster & Parr's Bank, Ltd.

In NEW YORK: Redmond & Co.

Correspondents in the Chief Commercial Centres of the World.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Local Currency and in Gold.

Terms on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Special facilities for French exchange.

M. ROUET DE JOURNEL, Manager.

Hongkong, April 1st, 1919.

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THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 15, Gracechurch St., London.

Authorized Capital ... £1,500,000

Subscribed ... 1,500,000

Paid-up ... 750,000

Reserve Fund & Res. ... 750,000

Bankers:

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

THE LONDON JOINT-CITY & MIDLAND BANK, LTD.

Branches:

Bombay, Calcutta, Hongkong, Koda, Rangoon, Colombo, Howrah, Kuala Lumpur, Shanghai, Delhi, Kandy, Madras, Singapore, Port Louis (Mauritius).

HONGKONG BRANCH.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily-Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained on application.

C. L. SANDER, Acting Manager.

No. 7, Queen's Road Central, Hongkong, April 11th, 1919.

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THE BANK OF CHINA

行銀國中

(SPECIALLY AUTHORIZED IN CHINA BY PRESIDENTIAL MANDATE OF 2ND NOVEMBER, 1917.)

Authorized Capital ... \$20,000,000

Paid-up Capital ... \$19,978,800

Reserve Funds ... 3,197,400

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES:

(PEKING): Haikang, Tientsin, (NORTH): Miyun, Chohien, Peking, Nianhsan, Hsuanhsia, (CHINA): Tientsin, Pootung, Lutai, Tientsin, Sangfang, Shantung, Tangshan, Taming, Chohien, Weishien, (MANCHURIA): Changchun, Moukden, Kirin, Tsitsihar, Newchang, Liaoyuan, Hebe, Hsinmingfu, Tachien, Harbin, Dalgai, Antung, Tieling, Chinghsien, Sifeng, Hulan, Suifu, Hailu, Ninguta, Kungchun, Liangyuan, Fuyu, Yenchi, Kaiping, (HUNAN): Changsha, (KIANGSU): Shanghai, Nanking, Soochow, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Wush, Hsuehfu, Yangchow, (SOUTH): Tientsin, (SHANTUNG): Tientsin, Tientsin, Chohien, Tientsin, Lintienhsien, (SHANGHAI): Tientsin, Yunnan, Sinkianghsien, Tientsin, (HONAN): Kailung, Chowkiakow, Hsuehsien, (KWANGTUNG): Hongkong, Canton, Swatow, Kiangchow, (FUJIAN): Fochow, Amoy, Hankow, Chuanchow, Chuanchow, (CHILANG): Chuanchow, Shaoching, Hsuehfu, Kailung, Wenchow, Ningpo, Lanchi, Yuyao, Haimon, (KIANGSI): Nanchang, Kiukiang, Kanchow, Chintchen, Chian, (ANNUY): Wuhu, Ankiang, Pangow, Luau, (Szechwan): Kweichow, Kweichow, (SHANSI): Shanxi, Hangchow, (SHANGHAI): Kweichow, Pootung, (TAIWAN): Kalgan, Fengchen, (URUG): Urgan, Hailiao.

HONGKONG BRANCH.

Interest allowed on current accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application. Every description of Banking business transacted. Loans granted on approved securities. Special facilities for Home Exchange.

TSUYEE FEE, Manager.

Hongkong, May 15th, 1919.

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THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.

Paid-up Capital ... £1,200,000

Reserve Fund ... £2,100,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors £1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

J. L. CROCKATT, Manager.

Hongkong, April 8th, 1919.

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BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

(FRENCH BANK).

Head Office: 10bis Rue La Fayette, Paris.

Capital ... Frs. 48,000,000

Reserve ... 60,000,000

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok, Hongkong, Saigon, Batavia, Montgat, Shanghai, Canton, Nanchang, Singapore, Djibouti, Papeete, Tientsin, Haiphong, Peking, Tourane, Hankow, Fum-Pouh, Vladivostok, Hanoi.

BANKERS:

IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Credit Lyonnais, Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas, Credit Industriel Commercial, Societe Generale.

IN LONDON: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd, Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris, Credit Lyonnais.

IN NEW YORK: J. P. Morgan & Co.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement. Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

Acting Manager.

Hongkong, October 31st, 1918

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Printed and Published by HONG KONG DAILY PRESS, at 18, Des Vaux Road Central, Victoria, Hongkong. London Office: 181, Fleet Street, E.C.4.